



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the Hague Court should be extended to specific matters of controversy through a general treaty of obligatory arbitration among the powers which will be represented at the new Hague Conference; and, thirdly, that a regular Congress of the Nations be created, to meet at stated periods, to discuss international questions and make recommendations to the governments. These propositions are enough in themselves, if no other national Group presents any, to make a good program for the Brussels Conference. Mr. Bartholdt is to sail for Europe early in May to attend the meeting at Brussels of the Executive Council of the Union. At the Washington meeting on the 6th of March a good deal of time was given to the discussion of the character of the general treaty of obligatory arbitration which it is hoped that the next Hague Conference will adopt, and also to the nature of the Congress of Nations which the United States Group will recommend at Brussels to be put upon the program of the new Hague Conference. Mr. Bartholdt expects that every one of the South and Central American parliaments will accept the invitation and send delegates to the Brussels Conference.

Brevities.

. . . The date of the Fourteenth Universal Peace Congress, which it was decided at the Boston Congress should meet at Lucerne, Switzerland, has been fixed for September 19. The sessions will continue for five days from that date. The American Peace Society will be glad to be informed how many of its members expect to be in Europe at that time, that they may be officially appointed delegates.

. . . The provisional program of the coming Peace Congress at Lucerne, which has been sent out by the Berne Peace Bureau, includes the following subjects: A report on the events of the year; a report of a special commission on the economic causes of war; a report of the special committee appointed at Boston on the *rapprochement* of France and Germany; the organization of an international peace alliance; the neutralization of territories and water courses; arrest and reduction of armaments; the creation of a permanent congress of the nations; a report on the subject of a universal language, and various questions of propaganda.

. . . Bishop John H. Vincent, founder and director of the Chautauqua Association, makes the following interesting announcement in the *Chautauquan*:

"Our own country is taking the lead in movements making for international peace, and Chautauqua's "Social Progress Year" is a fitting time to inaugurate a new C. L. S. C. Memorial Day. We shall henceforth celebrate May 18, the date of the opening of the first Hague Conference, as International Peace Day. Special programs will be provided for Circles, and Chautauqua readers, who have shown themselves such enthusiastic students of social progress, will not need to be urged to use their influence in behalf of universal peace."

. . . Mr. George W. Tooill, editor of the *Ohio School Journal*, after consulting with the Secretary of the

American Peace Society, is planning to secure the observance of the 18th of May as an International Peace Day in the schools of Ohio. He will publish in the May number of the *Journal* a program for the observance of May 18 this year, and hopes that hereafter the day may be generally observed in the schools of the State. It is much to be hoped that all other States will speedily follow the example.

. . . Speaking in New York on the evening of March 17, Rear Admiral Coghlan said that in three years more the United States navy will require 65,000 men. In other words, if the present policy is continued, by 1908 there will be more men in the navy than in the army.

. . . Congressman Hull has found a new argument for the increase of the navy. It is "the victorious Japanese," who "wish the Philippines," which we will have to fight for or sell! Poor, ill-fated country! Germany is upon us on the Atlantic, and Japan upon the Pacific! We must therefore build more ships, more ships, more ships! It is really a very funny thing, — the imagination of our navy promoters.

. . . The Japanese ambassador to France is said to have recently made this comment on the modern world's estimate of what constitutes civilization: "We Japanese have for many generations sent to Europe exquisite lacquer work, delicately carved figures, beautiful embroidery; but the European nations described us as uncivilized. We have recently killed some seventy thousand Russians, and every nation in Europe is wondering at the high degree of civilization we have attained."

. . . Under the Anglo-French agreement for the adjustment of all the outstanding differences between the two countries, an important arbitration is to take place before the Hague Court over the question of the French protectorate of the Sultan of Muscat. The French government has chosen from the Court Mr. Lohman of the Netherlands and the British government Chief-Justice Fuller of the United States. These two will choose a third member of the Court, to complete the tribunal for the adjudication of the case.

. . . In the treaties of commerce recently made by Germany with other governments, with the exception of that with Russia, clauses have been introduced providing for the submission to arbitration of any differences that may arise in the interpretation or application of the treaties.

. . . The members of the Swedish, Norwegian and Danish parliaments, after their generous reception at Paris, went to Monaco, where they were received by the Governor-General of the Principality, and made a visit to the Institute of Peace Studies, etc.

. . . Count Tolstoy has declared, since the St. Petersburg massacres, that he regards the soldier who fired on an unarmed crowd and the man who threw a bomb under the Grand Duke's carriage as equally abominable!

. . . The British government has, as a result of a debate in the House of Lords, refused to allow the War Office to interfere in the physical education of the children in the nation's schools.

. . . At the annual meeting of the French International Arbitration Society held on the 18th of February the following resolution was voted:

"The French International Arbitration Society met in general assembly on the 18th of February, believing that public and official subscription in a neutral country to State loans offered by a belligerent power constitutes a flagrant violation of neutrality, invites the groups of the Interparliamentary Union to bring this grave question to the attention of their respective governments."

. . . William Randal Cremer, M. P., who in December, 1903, received the Nobel Peace Prize, recently made a visit to Christiania and Stockholm. At Christiania he gave an address on arbitration in which he emphasized the important service which workingmen may render to the cause. A similar address was also given by him in Stockholm.

. . . The Arbitration Group in the French Chamber of Deputies has addressed a communication to the Minister of Foreign Affairs suggesting that the Hague Court should be used in the interpretation of treaties of commerce, where differences arise as to their meaning. M. Delcassé has promised to give the matter favorable consideration.

. . . On March 4 a meeting was held in London under the auspices of the Society of Friends for the promotion of international brotherhood. Among those who participated in the meeting were Canon Barker, Sir Thomas Barclay and Mr. John Burns, M. P. A resolution was adopted appealing to the newspapers of Great Britain and Germany to aid in promoting good feeling between the two countries by more cautious reports and utterances than had recently frequently been made.

. . . The *Worcester Telegram* says that "Manchuria is easily the death-centre of the world, and not over a few thousands of the dead ever knew what they were killing each other for. No more do the thousands who are still fighting know what it is all about."

. . . The North Sea Claim of Great Britain against Russia for the damage done by the Russian warfleet to the trawlers off the Dogger Bank, amounting to \$325,000, was paid by Count Benckendorff to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne on the 9th of March, and the incident was thus closed.

. . . The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 519 to 32, have adopted a measure reducing the term of active military service from three years to two.

. . . A resolution is to be presented to the parliaments of the States of the German Empire asking for a revision of the reading books in the schools, in order that they may have less influence in promoting a war spirit among the young.

. . . The Isthmian Canal Commission, appointed only about a year ago, have resigned, at the President's request, and a new commission will be appointed, more to the President's strenuous liking. This famous canal, which was to be built without delay after we had helped the little republic of Panama into existence, does not get dug at the President's gait, and does not seem likely to.

. . . Mr. Richard Feldhaus, who was one of the prominent European delegates to the Boston Peace Congress, has been giving, during the winter, a series of most effective lectures in various cities of Germany, — Mannheim, Frankfort, Munich, Heidelberg, etc.

. . . The poet, Frederic Mistral, who last December received the Nobel prize for his work in literature, has been made honorary president of the Society of the Friends of Peace at Marseilles, France.

. . . The annual meeting of the Wisbech Local Peace Association, one of the most active and efficient local peace organizations in England, was held on the 1st of March, under the presidency of Miss Priscilla H. Peckover. The evening's exercises were terminated by a performance of the Boys' Life-saving Brigade.

. . . The President has formally invited the nations of the earth to be represented at the celebration in 1907 of the first settlement of English-speaking people at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. But why could he not have invited them to send civilian representatives, instead of their warships and military men? What had the Jamestown settlement to do with army and navy?

. . . The Swedish Ladies' Peace Society is to hold a public meeting in Stockholm in May for the purpose of trying to secure the coöperation of the mothers of the nation in the cause of peace. A special invitation will be given to professors of history to attend the meeting.

. . . The new peace movement in South America has lost one of its ablest supporters by the death of Dr. Frederic Diez de Medina, president of the Central Peace Committee of Bolivia. He was professor of law in the University of La Paz.

. . . The boundary dispute between Costa Rica and the new Republic of Panama has been adjusted. President Roosevelt will appoint an engineer to act as umpire in tracing the boundary, according to the terms of the convention.

. . . An important meeting for the promotion of the cause of international peace was held in the Cooper Union, New York, on March 17, under the auspices of the People's Institute and the New York State Conference of Religion. The speakers were Hon. Oscar S. Straus of New York and Edwin D. Mead of Boston.

. . . The twenty-third conference of the International Law Association is to be held at Christiania, Norway, beginning on the 4th of September next. The program of the conference is being prepared by the secretaries and the Executive Council of the Association. A large attendance is expected.

. . . Baron Lambermont, who died recently in Belgium, was one of the foremost statesmen of Europe. He was an ardent supporter of international arbitration, and served on a number of tribunals of arbitration. He was honorary president of the Conference of the International Law Association at Antwerp in 1903.